

Title	MARINE INSECTS OF THE TOKARA ISLANDS -II. MARINE MIDGES (DIPTERA, CHIRONOMIDAE)-
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Citation	PUBLICATIONS OF THE SETO MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY (1955), 4(2-3): 363-366
Issue Date	1955-05-30
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2433/174514
Right	
Type	Departmental Bulletin Paper
Textversion	publisher

MARINE INSECTS OF THE TOKARA ISLANDS

II. MARINE MIDGES (DIPTERA, CHIRONOMIDAE)^{1) 2)}

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With 5 Text-figures

The present paper deals with marine or seashore midges collected by Messrs. S. MIYAMOTO, T. NAKANE and S. UENO, members of the survey of the Tokara Islands, from the tidal zone of a rocky seashore and coral reef at Nakanoshima. These midges are identified as follows:

Chironomidae (=Tendipedidae)

Clunioninae

1. *Clunio setoensis* TOKUNAGA (1933)
2. *Telmatogeton pacificus* TOKUNAGA (1935)
3. *Thalassomyia japonica* TOKUNAGA et ETSUKO K. (n. sp.)

From Japan, hitherto, there have been known only two genera of Clunioninae, *Clunio* HALIDAY and *Telmatogeton* SCHINER. The discovery of the genus *Thalassomyia* SCHINER at the Tokara Islands is the first record in Japan. We intend, at present, to report this discovery with a description of a new species of the genus.

We wish to express our hearty thanks to Messrs. S. MIYAMOTO, T. NAKANE and S. UENO for their kindness in collecting these small midges which are difficult to collect.

1. *Clunio setoensis* TOKUNAGA

This species has been reported by TOKUNAGA (1933-1935) from the Pacific coast of Japan and the Ishigaki Islands. At this time, many males and nine females were collected at the rocky coral reef of the Tokara Islands.

Specimens:— Alcoholic males and females, Nakanoshima, Tokara Islands, Ryukyu, Japan; May 28 and June 12, 1953; collected by Messrs. S. MIYAMOTO and S. UENO; deposited in the Entomological Laboratory of Saikyo University.

1) Scientific Survey of the Tokara Islands, Report No. 16.

2) Contributions from the Entomological Laboratory, Saikyo University, Kyoto, No. 24.

2. *Telmatogeton pacificus* TOKUNAGA

This species has been reported by TOKUNAGA (1935 and 1937) from Japan and by WIRTH (1947) from the Hawaiian Islands.

The midges collected at the Tokara Islands are smaller, being about 2 mm in body length and the development of the body setae are more slight than in the original description. The antennae of some specimens are 6-segmented. The reduction of the antennal segments of this species is not rare and has been studied in detail by TOKUNAGA and YOSHIMURA (1935).

Specimens:— Alcoholic males; Nakanoshima, Tokara Islands, Ryukyu, Japan; June 10, 1953; collected by Mr. S. UENO; deposited in the Entomological Laboratory of Saikyo University.

3. *Thalassomyia japonica* TOKUNAGA et ETSUKO K. (sp. nov.)

(Figs. 1-5)

Male:— Body length about 3.5–3.8 mm; general color yellowish brown; scutellum and legs brown; abdomen brownish grey, its ventral side paler; wings smoky brown; halteres white.

Antennae (Fig. 1) 7-segmented; each flagellar segment with four strong setae; distal segment with a terminal papilliform projection; ratio of segments about 27:32:15:15:13:13:33. Palpi long, 4-segmented, with setae dense on second segment, sparse on other segments and quite sparse on fourth. Paraglossa ovoid and bristly, slightly smaller than second palpal segment. Clypeus covered with dense and long bristles; vertex covered with bristles.

Pronotum very narrowly separated at middle and each lateral lobe narrow, with about fourteen setae. Mesonotal setae in pattern as in Fig. 2; scutellum with about twenty-six setae; postscutellum bare.

Wings (Fig. 3) about 3 mm long and 0.7–1 mm wide, covered with microtrichia, appearing smoky brown; veins brown. Costa, R, R₁ and R_s densely set with strong dark brown setae; other veins without setae; squama fringed with hairs and alula bare. Venation: R₁ about a quarter of R_s, R_s evenly curved at distal part, cross-vein r-m far before the middle of wing, medio-cutital fork distinctly beyond r-m, Cu₁ strongly curved at distal part.

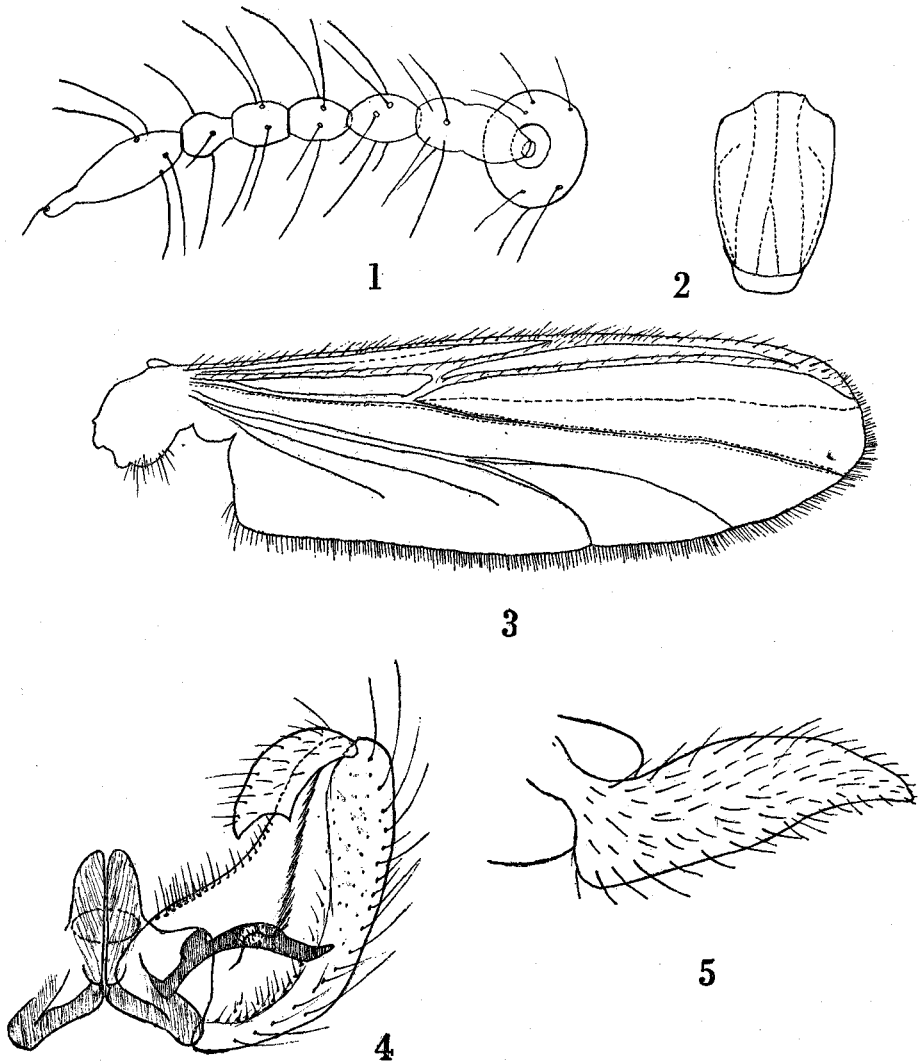
Legs long, densely stigerous with short setae; longest of those setae shorter than twice of diameter of segment; ratio of segments as follows:

Fore.....35.5:41:23 : 9:5 :2 :4

Middle...50 :48:20.5: 7:4.7:2 :4

Hind.....51 :55:31.5:14:9 :2.2:4

Femora thickened basally; tibiae slender; tarsal segments cylindrical, except for fourth segment, which is short and obcordate; last tarsal segment simple; empodium long



Thalassomyia japonica sp. nov.

- Fig. 1. Male antenna.
- Fig. 2. Setae arrangement of mesoscutum.
- Fig. 3. Male wing.
- Fig. 4. Male genitalia.
- Fig. 5. Female cercus.

and thinly plumose; claws slender and simple, but anterior claw of fore and middle legs are pectinate at tip; pulvilli arise from base of each claw as hyaline, almost as long as claw.

Abdomen moderately setigerous with delicate setae. Male genitalia (Fig. 4) inverted, somewhat similar to that of *T. bureni* WIRTH, except for the shape of the dististyle, which is specific in shape, being somewhat rhombic, extensor edge round and flexor edge angulated; basistyle with a row of very strong bristles along mesal edge of sternal side and a small blunt tubercle on basal part of tergal side.

Female:— Body length about 3.5–3.8 mm; generally as in male, usually stouter than male. Abdomen stout, taper at caudal part. Cerci (Fig. 5) elongate, about four times long as basal width, setigerous with minute setae, slightly curved downwards at tip; subgenital plate setigerous on distal part; with U-shaped median incision on caudal margin; lateral side of genital segment without distinct setigerous patch. Claws of all legs simple. Wings about 3.8 mm long, 0.7 mm wide.

Habitat:— Tidal zone of rocky shore and coral reef, Pacific coast, Japan.

Holotype:— Male; Nakanoshima, Tokara Islands, Ryukyu, Japan; June 10, 1953.

Allotopotype:— Female; June 10, 1953.

Paratopotypes:— Many males and females; June 3 and 10, 1953.

Type specimens:— Alcoholic and dry; deposited in the Entomological Laboratory of Saikyo University; collected by Messrs. S. MIYAMOTO, T. NAKANE and S. UENO.

This species is very closely allied to *T. bureni* WIRTH, but distinctly specific in the following points: the arrangement of the setae on the mesonotum is rather similar to that of *T. maritima* WIRTH, the wings are not provided with setae on base of M, Cu and 1A, the longest setae of the legs are shorter than twice of diameter of the segment, the abdomen of both sexes is not laterally compressed, and the dististyle of the male genitalia is somewhat rhombic in sternal aspect.

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